REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The Examiner rejected claims 1-21 and 28-33 as being unpatentable over Sciammarella U.S. Patent No. 6,320,599 in view of Kreegar U.S. Patent No. 5,396,590 and Microsoft Publisher 98 Screendumps ("MS Publisher").

Sciammarella discloses a graphical interface for enabling alternation of the scale of an object zooming scale indicator illustrating the present level of zoom in relation to the minimum and maximum zoom limits. In addition, Sciammarella discloses a method of zooming that comprises positioning the cursor on a portion 118 (a so-called toolbar) of a display, moving the cursor 116 to an appropriate item in a pull-down menu, such as sub-menu 120, and clicking on "ZOOM-IN" until the desired zoom is obtained. See, column 3, lines 16-25. Accordingly, Sciammarella teaches the traditional technique for interacting with objects on the display; namely, navigating the menus of the toolbar to achieve the desired zooming within the display screen.

The Examiner concedes that Sciammarella does not specifically teach the manipulator to interact directly with the graphic representation to enable alteration. Moreover, the Examiner concedes that Sciammarella fails to disclose the size of the graphic representation being free from changing while the scale is altering. Also, Sciammarella fails to disclose the change of increasing the graphic representation while maintaining the same scale to changing the scale while maintaining the size of the graphic representation when the limit is reached.

The Examiner suggests that Kreegar teach the direct manipulation of graphic objects using shape control tools. See, Figure 3 and column 5, line 56 to column 6, line 18. More specifically, the applicants respectfully submit that Kreegar discloses direct manipulation of graphic shapes (column 4, lines 16-22) making up a graphic image or picture (column 4, lines 50-60) contained within a window or visible display area (column 4, lines 44-46).

The Examiner further concedes that the combination of Sciammarella-Kreegar does not specifically teach the size of the graphic representation to be free from changing while the scale is altering. Also, the combination of Sciammarella-Kreegar fails to disclose the change of increasing the graphic representation while maintaining the same

scale to changing the scale while maintaining the size of the graphic representation when the limit is reached.

The Examiner suggest that MS Publisher teaches the capability of importing an image 20 (Figure 1), selecting the picture frame of the image (Figure 2, resize notation), rescaling the picture frame surrounding the image (Figure 3, resize notation), and the image 20 being resized to fit within the picture frame (Figure 4). The Examiner thus suggests that this discloses a method for changing the dimension of a graphic representation of an active region wherein the graphic representation is free from changing while alteration of scale of an object.

Accordingly, the Examiner's suggested combination would result in the system of Sciammarella where the object is manipulated as taught by Kreegar and that the scale of the graphic representation remains the same as taught by MS Publisher.

Claim 1 has been amended to more clearly patentably distinguish over Sciammarella in view of Kreegar and Microsoft Publisher 98 Screendumps ("MS Publisher") by claiming the size and the position of the graphic representation is changeable to display a graphic representation of an active region of another portion of the data, wherein the size and the position of the graphic representation changes while the scale is free from changing when the interaction is free from being approximately equal to the limit, wherein the size and position of the graphic representation is changed to reach approximately equal to the limit then the graphic representation is free from changing while the scale is altering when changing the size and the position beyond approximately limit.

The prior art references, even if combined, fail to disclose the combination of a system where (1) the size and the position of the graphic representation changes while the scale is free from changing when not approximately at the limit and where (2) the size and position of the graphic representation is changed to reach approximately equal to the limit then the graphic representation is free from changing while the scale is altering when changing the size and position beyond the approximate limit. There is no concept of this combined functional in the cited references.

Claims 2-6 depend from claim 1 and are patentable for the same reasons asserted for claim 1.

Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

This Amendment is being submitted with a Request for Continued Examiner and a Petition for Extension of Time, together with the requisite fees. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 03-1550.

Respectfully submitted,

CHERNOFF, VILHAUER, McCLUNG & STENZEL

Dated: May 4, 2006 By_____

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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Mail Stop RCE, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, on May 4, 2006.

Dated: May 4, 2006

Kevin L. Russell